Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C ... WONDAY MARCH 5. 832

MISCELLANEOUS.

IAMES WHISKERANDO From "Biography of the Vologers."
Yet unpublished.

To ascertain the trials and sufferings which a human undergoes in this cisquered life; you must learn the imaginary or real standard which each individual erects, whereby to measure his own happiness or misery. It will in no wise answer to apply general rules. Where one man will suffer shame, remorse, hunger, or despair; another would pass thrittily along, with-out a blush on his cheek or a pang in his bowels. If one holds gold to be the touch stone of felicity, you inflict on him the heaviest of calamities by thrusting your hand into his pocket. If it be honor—you sub him to the heart, by impeaching his character. If he be vain, you rob him of had into his pocker. It has been in the heart, by impeaching his slab him to the heart, by impeaching his dopted country for England, believing the adopted country for England, believing the atmosphere of London to be more conglineace, by one breath of candor. And all peace, by one breath of candor. And as there are, according to the code of as there are, according to the code of the world's metropolis more encourage of the world's metropolis more encourage whiskered friend.

"What!' exclaimed his second to be more congruenced by the code of the world's metropolis more encourage whiskered friend. it requires more courage to meet. and fortitude to endure, than death itself, it seems to be a clear deduction that there are tens of thousands of living Martyrs, who have never received due credit for being such. Martyrs who daily die to to be found in the service of that idol which they have erected, be it gold, honor, fame learning, or, as in the case of him whose biography I am now inditing-be it whis-Alas, that even here human enjoyment should be rendered envanescent and uncertain! But this makes manifest the folly of not taking the world as it fixing the heart on nothing within the reach of accident or decay, adjuring all sublunary idols and vanities.

The subject of this little memoir, came to the village of at an early period of lite. There is a precocity in youth endowed with great abilities, which -at an early shows itself at a very premature age. This was the case with James, and consequently, at school, his back frequently became a successful candidate for those hirchen honors, which Dr. Johnson has difficulty which so cruelly stares the ar- and at length coavinced him of the cor so carefully recorded, as the earliest triumphs of the immortal Milton. A noth chinned, trowsey headed younker in these schools by days, no one suspected the inert regamess tout lurked within the capit of the juvenile Whiskerandos. But time, which ripened the energies of Heronles, and developed the greatness of Caarr. was daily operating on the village striplings—and before he had reached the age of twenty, it was clear, that James was not only the Esau of his father's famiof his country round. A thick fur, or colored down, seemed to hang either side of his face, covering two thirds of it at least. At first it was mistook for something of a less reputable nature and the soap-chandler immediately eraved the acquaintance of the young man. But as it became known through out the country that they were bona fide, infair visiskers, that tattle and idle gosain which the marvellous always engenders, grew to an alurning pitch. Nothoperading, magnifique appendages to ei-

the said that true greatness is above all variety; but this may safely be disputwhen we recollect that Goldsmith, Ma-Johnson and Boswell were all tincturd with that weakness. Whiskerandos became vain also—but like the great geniuses whom I have named, not until his fame had spread far and wide, and his right, and determined that no mess of po-tage should deprive him of it. Then also he first resolved to cultivate the gifts of with the jaw of an ass." He was the freacture, and spare no pains in improving quent inmate of every parlour in the vilthe two village barbers should be patronize? was a question of some import; but one being'a dealer in curled hair, and ofshoot forth their claims for public neuce.

It once titled the matter on the principle of economy. The barber's landlord, a shrewd and lucre-loving man, perceiving the cultivation, resorted to artificial means, joined secreey on his landlady—feigned and the universality of whiskers and fools, sickness—and kept his room, to the exclusion of all save the barber. The scheme "In aix weeks," thought fering to take the trimmings as part pay, at once settled the matter on the principle surely does the value of property increase, as internal and external improvements advance : so certainly do the gifts of nature if sedulously cultivated, advantage the

But our gifted acquaintance had now entered his twenty-first year, and feeling the only mischief brought about by the necessity of becoming useful in life, he general introduction of whiskers. Whis-

In this systematic division and apprepriation of "the fleeting hours," we recognize a sagacity similar to that of Frank in. Indeed it was the distinguishing characteristic of the subject of this memoir, that, possessing but little which could be positively claimed as original, he united in his person a portion of the various traits which had been recorded of the great men of almost every age. Sage, in the apportunment of his time, as Franklin whipped at school like Milton—hairy as Esau, or Lord Byton's Bear: vain as Goldenith or Johnson—with a countenance as unconquerable as Cæsar's—and a person as graceful as that of the hero of the "Spanish Armada," whose surname the had been outdone, by some three or four of his rivals, who sported most surperbarticles. The six ladies he had esperbarticles. The six la great men of almost every age. Sage, in

to the greatest advantage? When Dr. McHenry had entered his name among the literati of the two hemispheres, he left of the world's metropolis more encourage ing to genius, than the still infant cities and institutions of America. His "flearts this stage of the business too—why the of Steel" was consequently first published in London. This was an example, which Whiskerandon, could not stoop to follow. whisterandos, could not stoop to tollow.

"Oh, not that I'm the least afraid of the poltron," replied the principal—"but suppose his ball should graze my whiskers—think of the mutilation that must ensure than their "native land." would have done. he took the necessary
would have done. he took the necessary
steps to introduce his whiskers, if his own
the thought. It requires but an ordinary village, to the society of that sex, whose attachment and approbation of masculine perfection, is as proverbial as their insincerity and fickleness. And now, gentle reader, having made you acquainted with the standard by which the worldly peace and enjoyment of Whiskerandos was to be al animation, at the same time leaving the meted out-I must hasten over the trials, pangs, and disappointments which he shard, in common ing Matyrs, suffer all sufferable ills: together with his tragical end.

He entered the circle of female society with unprecedented success-for he was expense of his whiskers. He reflectedaffable to a fault. In his company, that he trembled-he consulted with his friend, dinary youth in the face, and covers him rectness of his view. The apology was with embarrassment—I mean the difficulty of leading a conversation, never intruded. He was theoretically and practically ac-quainted with the system of the toilet, and To pass the time away profitably, that could at all times descant upon such of its must elapse before the return of his messeveral branches, as must prove of deep senger, he determined to trim his whis interest to the sex. With him this was kers at home—a violation, in truth, of his "the American System." He also pos-sessed some knowledge of cottons and and cups, boxes and other appendages other goods-had looked into Blackstone's were a Commentaries, and read the last novel- beautiful his whiskers looked-grateful to naval affairs-and stood before society, vision of Abraham when the sacrifice was

like countenance." said the simple Miss hare! whisper, as he drew near the corner where she sat. James overheard her-" one conquest," he half muttered as the extatic thought rushed through his brain.

ewn superiority and importance was actu same thing to him, and really pushed his ally thrust upon him. It was then he first advantages so far and dexterously that,

In the meanwhile whiskers became the fashion—as infection runs through the it could scarcely be called an accident. flock. The smooth jowls of some half dozen of the junior village gentry began to shoot forth their claims for public notice.

Concernsor was left him. He obliged to be found in the village of —— became a proverb. And here I must remark, the singularity that, in a case like this, the sage adage, "what is wise in a hundred foolish in one," should be completely in-

But the inversion of an adage, was n

length announced. There immediately followed a rush of business among the miliners, and barbers. Our hero attended. What a profusion of ribbons, gauzes, laces, muslins and whiskers! It was evident that he had been outdone, by some three or he had been outdone, by some three or "When Greek met Greek

Then came the tug of war !" Pistols vs. Whiskers, and Whiskers vs. What a cross action was here

this stage of the business too—why the visage of Mars would thereafter be prime factor evidence of cowardice!"

nerve to enable a man to go to the field of single combat, when he worst can be but death. But were it possible for the ball of the antagonist to perforate without a pang of the body, and destroy the spirit which gives to it ration animal creature life and motion, to the earth an idiotic monument of its own with all those who, as liv-weakness and folly, few would engage in the silly practice. This would be a case

The legate of the skies! His theme di nearly similar to the prospective one of His office sacred, his credentials clear.

The current of Whiskerandes's thote rayed before the mirror. How acturer, averted. He commenced the operation, in the fourfold capacity of a manufacturer, a lawyer, a man of literature, and an adventurer who had threaded the straits of Gibralter and Magellan—besides possessing the very mark which was fixed to distinguish the elder from the younger but more artful son of Isaac—for he was by this time literally covered with hair.

He visited—the ladies admired. "Was there ever such a courageous, chieffain, there ever such a courageous, chieffain, lare!

averted. He commenced the operation, with the thought still hanging over him, that his apology possibly might not be accepted. His hand trembled—could it be fear? Impossible! He persisted in the sak he had undertaken, ashamed to acknowledge his perturbation even to himself. He shaved, and shook—and shook and shaved—there! his hand had slipped there ever such a courageous, chieffain.—horrible to relate—his right cheek was lare!

of agony, distorting the features of the tor-tured victim-to your imagination I leave the sufferings of Whiskarendos. Flying, as he thought from Charybdis, he had Again he visited—and again—talking, chatting, prating—the hero of a thousand daventures—and at all times the nonpareil distribution of the ladies, Conquest after conquest he his made or fancied he made, which was the made or fancied he made, which was the made or fancied he made, which was the dering a trembling apology, in order to the most careless observer, however disposed to be sceptical or speculative, or occupying as he may, the cold and cheerless philosophy, such a scene as we have lately witnessed must possess no

dering a trembling apology, in order to escape the chances of the field.

I intimated in the outset of this sketch, that there were living martyrs. Where is the man that values the ornaments of his chaps as he ought, but would rathe have perished on the wheel than have sul fered the congregated misery which de-scended upon our ill-stared hero? And yet

seemed to take. "In six weeks," though he. "I shall be reinstated in my posses sions—and in future, I'll be thrice earesafe-keeping of a secret entrusted to a woman, a fop, and a barber? The circumstance, with all its ludicrous particu-lars, spread through the village and over

so many ailings of the heart, brought ents. The Rev. Daniel Baker of Savan. Whiskerandos. The village ball was at nah, has been with us for some time, and nah, has been with us for some time, and never surely since the days of the Apostles, has more fervid zeal, or ardent piety, or untiring labor been devoted by a Christian Minister to his cause. For ten unwaried days from morning until nine at night, have we heard the strongest and most impassioned appeals to the heads and hearts of his hearers. All that is terrible or beautiful, all that is winning or appalling, all that could steal, and charm, and soothe the heart, or shake its careless security, and command its attention to the truths of religion, we have seen pressed upon our citizens with an earnestness, energy, and affectionate persuasiveness, all ergy, and affectionate persuasiveness, al most irresistible.

The effect no one can conceive wh not present. Politics were forgotten Busi ness stood still—the shops and stores were shut—the schools closed—one subject only appeared to occupy all minds and en-gross all hearts. The church was filled to overflowing—seats, galleries, aisles, ex hibited a dense mass of human beings from hoary age to childhood. In this multi hoary age to candidon. In these were tude of ages and conditions, there were occasional pauses of breathless silence, during which a pin dropping might have been distinctly heard. When the solema silence was broken by the voice of the preacher, citing the impotent to appear before the judgment seat of Heaven, re-proving, persuading, imporing by the most thrilling appeals to every principle of his nature; and when crowds moved forward and fell prostrate at the foot of the altar, and the rich music of bundreds of voices, and the solemn accents of prayer rose over the kneeling multitude it was ence that awoke its sympathies, and spoke to its purest and most elevated feelings. There stood the messenger of truths

By him the violated taw spoke out Its thunders; and by him in strains

As angels use, the gospel whispered peace The union of sects produced on the occasion, was not the least striking feature of the event. Distinctions were laid aside, christians of all denominations met and worshipped together indiscriminately in either church, and the cordiality of their teacher "love one another." Animosited extra, and to be rubbed down, which teacher "love one another." Animosities long continued were sacrificed, coldness and formality were forgotten, our
community seemed like one great family,
and it was impossible not to exclaim,
what a beautiful thing is this religion!—
how it cheers and warms and elevated how it cheers and warms and el

earth and good will among men.

The cordial co-operation of our pasto was another interesting circ was another interesting effectivestance. There was no petty jealousy, no hanging back. They regarded themselves as laborers in one vineyard, and the minor interests of a part were merged for the time in the larger and more comprehensive concerns of the whole christian church of which they were all equally

vals are hailed with enthusiastic delight misery-who have looked upon the wretch by professors of religion. They are trismall interest. He sees religion in a new aspect, arrayed in beauty that he never

> "Not harsh or crabbed—" But musical as is Apollo's lute And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets Where no crude surfeit reigns."

What, may be say, if the christian is wrong? His joys are, nevertheless, pure elevated, and intellectual, and he is anima ted through life, with the cheering hope of an immortality of happiness.—If his be a delusion, it is one to be cavied not avoi-

But what if he should be right?

From the Wy ming Herald.
GETTING A GOOD START.
From the desk of poor Robert the scribe
"Much depends on getting a start,"
said my old friend Howard, as we were about setting out upon a journey see that wonderful country, to w entered his twenty-first year, and feeling the necessity of becoming useful nility of the resolution of whiskers. Whish the necessity of becoming useful nility of the morning his whiskers be rivalled by decention. What should be engage in? In the morning his whiskers were to be thrice combed. In the evolution they have no heart of the morning his whiskers were to be thrice combed. In the evolution they have no hour at the Mirror for admiration and ecstacy was a reasonable allowed the ception? The thought was into a state to be are felly trimmed. At noon, to allow one hour at the Mirror for admiration and ecstacy was a reasonable allowed time of time. Despite the total of the ception? The thought was into a state to be a review, he was set apart for the less important divides the control of the day. A moiety of the remainder three cours of the day. A moiety of the remainder of the day of the remainder of the day. A moiety of the remainder of the day of the expectation of the day of the remainder of the day. A moiety of the remainder of the day. A moiety of the remainder of the day of the remainder of the day. A moiety of the

along like a witch on a broom stick or Satan on a comet's tail, like our modern motive rail road engines. It is sad to hink of. Already has travelling become so common and so cheap, that women can not say at home; and on the great thorwomen and children, that one might sup pose half the world turned out of doors,

and wandering east and west. "But where did you get your favorite saying Mr. Howard," inquired I. "Oh I will tell you," said be and the reader will the secont altern. please to observe, that the recent attention paid to the herse racing—the match between "Bor at of Blue" and "Goliah,"—brought bory to recollection. I was at Albert sime time ago, said be, and there was to be what for those day, and there was to be what for those days, was a great race, three mile beats, and some thousand dollars were bettelf on the issue. Towards examing of the day preceding the race, a stranger with a blanket, saddle-bags, and the usual trappings of a western man, stopped at the inn where the Jockeys congregated—the race was talked of the traveller declared he was sor talked of; the traveller declared he was sor ry he had not known of it as he had a critter could beat any thing a quater in the village; but he had come from Boston and was tired.—Eager for sport the Jockies told him not to mind that; that they had no doubt his poney was very fleet, he had better enter for the purse, the entrance money only 18 dollars. Yielding to their importunities, the way faring man declared.

coax him to bet considerable money, as deed all he could muster on the race.—
Moraing came and luckity a smart fellow in Jockery trim, came along, just in the mick of time to mount the little street of the stranger. He stood still on the like, while all around him were rearing and springing for the signal; the direm tapped Sorrel at a single leap shot ahead—bounded over the course, and was governly varies at the start which no horse could lessen. The second course he stood motionless as before, and at the drum tap, spring in advance, kept ahead, and won the second spects rear-aibles a human outag; out The second course he stood motionless as before, and at the drum tap, spruag m advance, kept ahead, and won the second heat with apparent case. The Jockeys had caught a lamprey, and were electrified; they had run the rigs on a country-man and had lost their cash. Every thing, said Mr. Howard, depends upon getting a some tracks with a countryman of good start.—The story has been a lesson which shall not go unpunished. In

said Wr. Howard, depends upon getting a good start.—The story has been a lesson to me. In looking abroad upon life, how much, I have often thought, depends upon a right setting out.

A young lawyer of my acquaintance told me, that on hearing the tale, he resolved to follow these rules, a an onest to his profession. To exercise unwearied industry—to tell his clients frankly, what and all he knew, that might be useful to their cause—to study all his causes well, and all he knew, that might be useful to be plain simple and direct in his arguments as in his dealings, and to select one of his most important causes if it affords from the towa, we observed a man, lying in a ditch, quite drank. It accounted to be that the strictest rules of integrity and temperance. He was mere confined to him to follow the strictest rules of integrity and temperance. He was mere confined to him to follow the strictest rules of integrity and temperance. He was mere confined to him to follow the strictest rules of integrity and temperance. He was mere confined to him to follow the strictest rules of integrity and temperance to each his custom and make a poor ignorms in pay for it by double charged.

A morehant whom I knewn in Chio, thought to get rich rather too quick. He would sell to a knowing rich man under for setting out.

A morehant whom I knewn in Chio, thought to get rich rather too quick. He would sell to a knowing rich man under ignorms in pay for it by double charged. The same believes himself to be at that get mannly, nice, strict honor and fairness which begets confidence. Confidence once lost, many complain without cause, and his store was deserted. Can't you quess the issue? He did'nt start right.

Bolly Shrewsbury was a pretty girl as treated so inhumanly. Science were

AN

.

nd a

ber, al

prierbes nating in processes. N., and ry begin in and once of the second of the second

MARY THE PRUDE.

and formal ; a pettern brun herself, she neither maid allow of any thing grew with their growth, and had arrived at the woman's fact, and Lacy with a lover, a boundo of a military gentleman, walk-the hawthors lane leading to line prettier than over, and so that Madame Rumour tells fibe

ad a lever, a good, kind, affec-rer; their passion was mutual. If girl, though she delighted to hithful Edmund, and make him still Locy level and inderly and who could have their to each faithful count of the containt that count could, but it is contain that could have their severely as the could be contained to the could be could be contained to the contained to the contained to the could be contained to the contained to th

The bell was instantly rung, and, at request of Lucy, Mary shortly enter-the looker, with a look and aspect of the looker, with a look and superior with a look and superior with a look and superior with a look and outside the superior with the s how is A—lex—an—der?"

Tripined the astonised girl, Alexander "rejoined the autonised girl,
I do not understand you, Lucy."

"Oh so, you have no notion of the ten-

inchment the most divine affection upon the earth; but still we all now and then etic Alexander. Now and ning of the gay girl.

"Sister Lucy, sister Lucy"—exclaimed Mary, with a look of austere gravity. er Mary, einter Mary," rejoined mitating the serious tones of the prude, what a mughty thing it is for young ladies to allow young gentlemen, and afficers too, to write pretty hot-pressed gilt-adged billets, teaming with rows and pretty prude, look here !" a

" Lucy!" exclaimed the detected prade "Lacy!" exclaimed the delected prace.

"Oh Mary, Mary, you lent me good seeks! very pretty books indeed for a sound lady's contemplation!—But here's my hand, easter; effect my release, and make peace between me and my guarlian, and I'lleay ne more about it."

My good kind Lucy, I am ashamed if the stanty endeavor to procure and the pretty blushing to the boudoir as

ne impatient for the return of her air-with the prowised pardon, until at igth she rung the bell; the servant who longin she roug the bell; the servant who attended the summons, replied to Lacy's enquiry, that Mary had not been seen since she quitted the boudoir; that she instantly proceeded from those into her dressing-room, and taking her beauty and left the beauty had seened. Lucy became married and the increased when her guardian, entering the bouldir, enquired whether Lucy could three any light upon her sister's elopement; but Lucy was relieved from betraying the cause of Mary, by the arrival of one of the servants, who had seen Mary Woodbine. ne, the prude, lifted into a travel hing chariot that was waiting at the top hawthorn lane, by a gentleman in imentals! This idea was truly alarmfugitives were instantly pursued, le sent in all directions: but Mary and been seen by the family Paragram. and the wife of the "gentleman in als," on the day that she compl her twenty-first year, and her fortune

I never will believe that there is such a sing as a real prude in the world!" exceed Lucy, as the happy party assembled the breakfast table, forgiving and forgine—"since I have been deceived in my sines, my own sinter Mary!"

Spunk and Peril.—There is a story, and which I believe is fact, once two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under a belfry window in the tower of all-Saints' Chnrch, Derby. As it was impossible to reach it standing, and equally impossible to reach that height from without, they resolved to put a plank from the window I and while the heavier how secupossible to reach that height from without, they resolved to put a plank from the
window! and while the heavier boy secured its ballance by sitting on the end within, the lighter boy was to fix himself on
the opposite end, and from that perilous
situation to reach the object of their desire.—So far the scheme answered—The
lists College took the cost and finding in fellow took the nest, and finding in little fellow took the nest, and finding in it five fledged young birds, announced the news to his companion—'Five are there?' replied he; 'then I'll have three.' 'Nay, exalaimed the other indignantly, I run all the danger, and I'll have three.' 'You "That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between my legs without biting me."—
"That is not surprising." replied a member of the French Jacobin club said to his colleagues, "I have been very lecky this morning; a mad dog passed between which we have a mad dog passed between the left of the first have been very lecky this morning." exclaimed the other indignantly, if run all the danger, and I'll have three.' 'You shall not,' still maintained the boy in the inside; 'you shall not.' Promise me three, or I'll drop you;'— 'Drop me, if you please,' replied the little hero; 'but I'll promise you no more than two; 'upon which his companion slips of the plank, up tilted the end, and do not the the topy, upwards of a hundred feet to the ground. The little lellow at the moment of his fall, was holding his prize by the legs, three in one hand and two in the other; and they finding themselves decending, fluttered out their pinions instinctively. The boy too, had on a carters frock, secured round the neck, which, filling with air terms. boy too, had on a carters frock, secured round the neck, which, filling with air from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon, and he descended smoothly to the ground, when looking up, heexclaimed to his companion, 'Now you shall have none!' and ran away, sound in every limb, to the astonishment of the inhabitants, activities to the astonishment of the inhabitants, and the control of the inhabitants are control of the inhabitants. who, with inconceivable harror, had winessed his descent.—Juvenile Souvenier.

DANCING DUMPLINGS.

Having a quill stopped with quicksilver of stopped close you secretly thrust it in e dough, which, when the dumpling is aling, will put them into motion. By same of quicksilver many ludicrous feats boiling, will put them more dearened as few other virtuous tecks of description. Locy with a hear received the books, and description. Locy with a hear received the books, and description are not from between the few of the boundary when; to and belong the boundary when; to and belong the few of a little note, nicely folded to a ment bath-wove gitt-edged to a ment bath-wove gitt-edged the currosity to read, for it beat will be considered the currosity to read, for it beat will be described the currosity to read, for it beat will be described the currosity to read, for it beat will be described the currosity to read, for it beat will be described the considered the dumpling and a leg of mutton. The girl was very watchful to obey those injunctions, and taking off the cover when the pot boiled, out popped a dumpling, which she put in again, when out bounced another, and another after that, so terrifying the girl, that she ran that, so terrifying the girl, that she ran that, so terrifying the girl, that she ran with all speed to the church. Grand-mother seeing her coming, shook her head, winking at her, as much as to say, "be-

The following story is so pretty in it-self, and so creditable to both parties, that we cannot refuse it a place in our columns. A farmer called on Earl Fitz William to represent that his erop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood where his Lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to dunt—and he estimated the damage his crops had safered at fifty pounds. The Earl immediately gave him the money.—As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in the parts of the field that were most tramped the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his Lordship: "I am come, my Lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining the wood." "Well my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remainerate you for your loss?" "As, my Lord, I have found that I sustained no loss at all, and I have, therefore, brought the A farmer called on Earl Fitz William to at all, and I have, therefore, brought the 50 pounds back again." "Ah" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like this is as it should be between Lan and man He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asked him some questions about his family, how many children he had, &c. His Lordship then went into mother room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for 100 pounds. Take care of this; and when your eldest on is of age, present at to him and tell him he occasion that produced it."

English Paper.

got himself while trading with one of our justices, and indulged in several useless oaths. The guardian of the law, who was never known to do any wrong, ch ed the swearer, reminded him at the sam time that he was a magistrate. "Lord bless your body," said the man with nut and turkies, " is it any worse for me to swear and not mean any harm, than it for you to pray and not mean any good Gloucester Tel.

NEGRO WIT. "How much ya charge, Massa Wagis rate, to marry me and Miss Dinah."

"Why. Clem, I'll marry you for tw "I'wo dollars-what you charge "We generally charge them five dol-ars, Clem."

"Well, ya marry us like white fokes d I give ya five dollars, too."
"Why, Clem, that's a curious no but as you desire it, I'll marry you like white folks, for five dollars."

"The ceremony being over, and Clem and Dinah made one, the Magistrate for his fee. "Oh no, massa, ya no come up

reenrent—yu no kizs da bride!"
"Get out of my office you black rascal. And so Clem got married for nothing.

It was once observed to Lord Cher field, in the course of conversation, that man is the only creature that is endowed with the power of laughter. "True," said the earl; "and you may add, per haps, he is the only creature that deserves to be laughed at."

ber, "it was because he knew who you were."

The footman of a gentleman posses of a most irritable temper, desired to be dismissed. "Why do you leave me?" said the master. "Because, to speak the truth I cannot bear your temper. be sure, I am passionate, but my passion is no sooner on than it is off." "Yes." replied the servant, "but then it is no oner off than it is on."

Dean Swift, having a shoulder of mut ton too much done brought up for his din ner, sent for the cook, and told her to take the mutton down and do it less. "Please your honor, I cannot do it less."
"Bu," said the dean, "if it had not been done enough, you could have done it mere could you not?" "Oh, yes! very easily."

then," said the dean, "for the future, when you commit a fault, let it be such a one as can be amended."

Par's mode of avoiding the Society of Musquitoes.—He bangs a lace net entire ly over his bed, gets inside of it himsel cuts a hole in it just big enough to admit one "varmint" at a time, makes believe sleep, and when

"The whole troop, pioneers and all," get through, Pat stops up the hole with piece of putty, creeps carefully out under the bar, and sleeps undisturbed, for the remainder of the night—non the floor!

LETTE ROA

FRANCE THE MURDER OF TORRIJOS AND HIS BANK BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. THE NON-PAY. MENT OF TAXES IN FRANCE. THE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN THE LOWER SEINE. To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Paris, Dec. 25, 1831.

Sir-Tradition, history, and revelation inform us, that on this t the girl cried out before eight hundred and thirty-one years ago, gone!" At last the girl cried out before the whole congregation, "All your nodding and winking is in vain, for the leg of mutton has kicked the dumplings out of the pot."

EARD FITZ WILLIAM.

eight hundred and thirty-one years ago, the standard of Christianity was planted in Judea, and the hope of nations and the founder of Christianity was born!—And yet now little progress has Christianity made in the world when compared with the populations of the four Continents, and the populations of the four Continents and the populations of the graph of the rest have of the innumerable islands of the pathless deep! This is a fact—to deny it would evines ignorance or prejudice; and to admit it is surely not to impugn either the character of its author, or the excellence of the system he established and inculcated. It is not true that Christianity has made great progress in eighteen hundred and thirty one years, if we venture to make our human calculations, and to judge of that progress by our own mistaken and erring judgements. The Apostles of Christianity evidently calculated on mo rapid success—and the disciples of the third century tooked for a got en age, when Christ should reign, and his pure when Christ should reign, and his pure religion become universal. Weak, erring man, would have imagined that idolatry would have fallen abashed before the simple and sublune truths of Ohristianity; and even philosophers would have calculated on the more rapid spread of doctrines and precepts, which could not submit to be compared to even the wisest principles of the most approved and adopted schools of philosophy. And yet new little progres has Christianity made in the eighteen hundred & thirty-one years which rolled away since the birth of Jesus, the founder of our most holy and sublime religion !!!

And why do I thus write? Let me tell you. I have just read the account—the bloody account—the cruel, stoical account the horrible and heart chilling account of the Execution of Torrijos, and 52 of The heat jake we have heard lately, occurred in our town a few days since.—A
countryman, from about 100 miles back,
—nad begining with fariles, they conhis brave and undarrated companions!!-

whilst the priests rent the air with cries | wi of "Long live the King." | It For an hour I could neither write nor the

move; and my first feeling was that of in-dignation—and my sext was that of despair-and then came the refle which I have commenced this letter.

Yes, first I was indignant; and will you not be so too? ment be feit by the triends of freedom all the world over? The patriots were made prisoners—the patriots submitted to a oree which they might have resisted even unto death, and might have overcome- Gree the patriots were not tried or accused-nor even judged by the absolute tribunals of an absolute government; there was not even the semblance or the mockery of justice—they were condemned wi trial--executed without a sentence---and shot one after the other, whilst the priestr and some fanatics excited by them, ex-And then came a feeling of

And then came a feeling of dee "There liberty has no triumphs," claimed. "The Holy Aliance oe is once and bloody purposes." Casimir has sold us as slaves in Franc Grey has left Poland to perish. has friumphed over patriotism in Is has friumphed over patriotism in many The Emperor of Russia sits on his ble throne amidst the funes of tens of a sands of expiring victims. The King Prussia is afraid of aiding tiberty, dares not oppose Russia. The soil Spain has but a few hours since a strained with the life blood of 60 to feet the sand with th stained with the life-blood of fifty-four tyred and noble patriots!!! For a life said "I will renounce my corresp dence; I will betake me to history retirement, I will leave posterity to care of itself, and I will cease to end to rouse England and France to a se their duty!

And then came the recollection this is Christmas day"..." so good a day worthy of a better resolution;" * if Chri tianity, with such an author-with such principles, and with such intention made so little progress in 1831 years, let me not be surprised that the march of civ-il and religious liberty should be so interrupted so arrested, and so uncertain; bu let me remember the maxim of a wise and good man, ' that in due time we shall reap, if we do not faint."

Then we must continue to labor we must not cease to agitate—then we must not be idle an instant—then we mu press upon ourselves and press upon others the duty and necessity of overthrowing and overwhelming tyranny for we shall soon be ourselves, "ancestors."

The Murder of Torrijos will be aveng

The blood which has flowed from the veins of that brave band will serve to fertlize the soil in which the tree of liberty shall be planted—and in future years pilgrimages shall be made to the spot where now the yells of an infatuated and wretch-ed Priesthood have rent the air with cries of " Long live the King." Only remark the difference between the conduct of the people towards Kings and of Kings towards people towards Kings and of Kings towards
the people! When Ferdinand the accursed was in the power of the Cories—a
prisoner—a trembling, cold, and self-condemned crimial—why was he not shot, as
a traitor to his people and to freedom?
Because Mercy said forbear! and Humanity said forbear and the virtue of public and private citizens said "forbear" and this faithless; heartless, cruel, jesuitical and God-forsaken being was allowed once more to breathe with freedom the air of more to breathe with freedom the air of heaven, and crawl on the earth he pollution and by his mere existence. If this fellow is impossible the men can live on the products of their labor. The prefects and the manufacturers have undertaken an examination of the subject, and he hold the been in tumult, is fury, in horror, and an amination of the subject, and behold the expedition would have been undertaken result of their inquiries. They choose against Spain, not merely by France but forty weavers, the most industrious and by all Europe! His life was spared! He was replaced on the throne! He made promises, all of which he has broken; town, all of which he has disregarded; the year now closing upon us, were eight, now, fifty-four patriots where made prison-ers—ordered for execution because they were patriots—and have been shot one after the other, that the survivors might

-the cold bloody scene!! And if report says true-if names do not deceive us—a British subject has been sacrificed to absolute vengeance and absolute tyranny—and an Englishman has been shot by Spanish misercants, without a version of the spanish misercants and the spanish misercants are spanish to the spanish misercants and the spanish misercants are spanish misercants. dict being pronounced against him, and simply by the orders of the Minster of o'clock in the morning until ten and eleven o'clock at night, had gained from 5\frac{1}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2} demand no satifaction? Will he not the sum total for the year will be 19 2s. make the throne of this monster tremble? Will he be bearded by Ferdinand of Spain, who is so dishonest as not to pay his debts -eo unjust as to condemn without hearneo unjust as to condemn without near-ing a British subject; and so bloody-mind-ed as to condemn without hearing a Brit-ish subject; and so bloody-minded as to have him shot without delay, to prevent and England never open their eyes to the real position of European interests, and will they never see that a coalition is forming between the absolute governments they shall continue blind, the day, will and country—to represent opp come and is not very distant, when these powers shall attack directly or indirectly to the welfare of the nation-

wise. These attempts will be useless. It will it must, in its consequences, make the war of Europe and of the world; and if the governments of Great Britain and France will not direct the general movement which is now making, and which will soon burst forth, why these governments themselves will be swept away by the overwhelming avalanche of public

just received, contains a short, but pithy and pointed article on the late events at houses should be entered by force, and tax houses should be entered by force, and tax hooks be burt on the public place—that it desires the reign of order and of the laws—and that it trusts the people will abutain from all violence. But then demonst the following sentence, full of truth—of plain houses but unwalled to the following sentence, full of truth—of plain houses but unwalled to the following sentence. dozen times, and you will understand why prives of their political rights any section a mination into the financial condition of the country, is to that section a system which permanently dedozen times, and you will understand why prives of their political rights any section and the situation of the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country, is to that section a system which permanently developed to the country of France, and the situation of the labo

"It must be avowed, hawever, that the enormity of taxation is too great, that these illegal acts of violence on the part of the people must be accepted. The the people must be accepted. The residual in fact, reigns mall the Departments which surrou Lyons, and it is easy to foresee that the lectors of taxes will have to encounter this year most terrible and culpable resis-And yet the Government

and yet poor M. Perier is endeavoring to persuade the Finance Department to adopt as few reductions as possible, and yet the men of "the jute millieu" say that three hundred horses are not too many for the stables of a Citizen King; and yet the Rentiers say-"Give us our 5 per cent." and "keep up the prices of Stock by the Sinking Pund;" and still these men dream that their race will ever submit to this system of robbery and outrage. Yes, yes on the system of robbery and outrage. I os, yes it is true that "the greatest possible irri-tation reigns in all the Departments which surround Lyons;" and it is indeed "easy to foresee that the collectors of taxes will have to encounter; this year, the most terrible resistence." This is the sort of insurrection I apprehend. This is the mor-al convulsion which is organizing—this is the deep, hollow groan and murmer which we hear beneath the surface of human society—and man is beginning to learn that it is not necessary that the poor should starve on sixeous per day to enable the King to revel in the receipt every ten miutes of his life of a sum equal to the produce of a lace.worker and silk weaver whole year.-It is yet time to save society from the most frightful convulsions but if no one will seize the helm, the ves-sel will be lost in the breakers! You may swear to this.

The condition of the poor in the departent of the Lower Se this day by a popular and a clever paper, of liberal and patriotic views.

"The working weavers of Lower Seine are in a state of such misery, that the working from four o'. clock in the morning untill ten and eleven o'clock at night, from eleven sons to thirteen sous per day. Mark you! the very best and most successfu had earned know and feel that they had lost another and yet another of their friends! Oh! the cold bloody scene!! The next sixteen, in working the same contact of the same conta the same number of honrs, had gained two sous and and a half, or one penny far-

Now, I ask you, do you believe this state of things can continue? Do you suppose that France,—the millions—the suffering. starving millions, will consent forever to be sacrificed to the cupidity, the extravagance, and the anti-national conduct of have him shot without delay, to prevent their Governors: It is impossible; and, the reptition of intermissions in his therefore in the interest of the proprietors, as well as the people, I say, "above and I proposed their Governors as well as the people, I say, "above and before all things, let us do something for the millions."—Your obedient servant,

of the continent against those more en-lightened and liberal? If to these facts the will of the dominant party, as hostility powers shall attack directly or indirectly to the welfare of the nation—and to deven the institutions of France and of Great Britain, and then these more liberase enemies to the Constitution itself. al governments will have to fall back up. Thus Reform in England has long been on the people, who being now oppressed, stigmatized as disloyalty; and the follownow unaftended to, now rejected, will then ers of Jefferson, in this country, who advorise against ther own governments as cate a strict construction of the Federal well as others, and social as well as na-tional revolutions will occur, which might union, and a want of a liberal and enlarged

of rights without which there is no liberty. of rights without which there is no liberty. We are told to compare the political deligradation and actual suffering of other countries, with the happier condition of our own, and actual whether we are willing to risk putting in jeopardy all that we eajoy, on a mere question of profit and and loss, the cent. per cent. consideration of the Tariff oppression. The apostles of patience forget that the rashness of endangering the Union lies not at the and pointed article on the late events at Grenoble. The Precurseur is no Carlist Journai—no creaker—no opposer of the reigning dynasty—no advocate for either Republicanism or Napoleonism, but it is a journal which frankly and honestly adopted the Throne and the Revolution of July, but which expected from that Revolution very different institutions from those which have yet been given us. The Precurseur of Lyons save that it deplores the jout the magnifix of person and present and success the court of the court of the obnoxious policy. They for either our strain of the obnoxious policy. They for either our strain of the obnoxious policy. They for either our strain of the obnoxious policy. They for either of the obnoxious policy. They for either our strain of the obnoxious policy. They for either of the obnoxious policy. They for either Revolution of a triffing pecuniary smettics, and that the principle involved in the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the obnoxious policy. They for either Revolution of a triffing pecuniary smettics, and that the principle involved in the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the unauthorized imposition of a text of a few person either of the obnoxious policy. July, but which experience institutions from those lution very different institutions from those which have yet been given us. The Precurseur of Lyons says that it deplores the events at Grenoble—that it is sorry that of industry the people are not free—though thouses should be entered by force, and tax it living under a government nominally free; that "there is no such thing as antional than the prosperity of the laws that the prosperity of the laws the prosperity of the laws that the prosperity of the prosperity of the laws that the prosperity of t desires the reign of order and of the laws and that it trusts the people will abstain from all violence. But their comes the following sentence, full of truth—of plain, honest but unwelcome truth—And what is it? Read it a dozen and yet a determined the individual feeling himself oppressed by the laws liberty is a phantom what is it? Read it a dozen and yet a determined the individual feeling himself oppressed by the laws liberty is a phantom what is it?

> South Carolina Rail Road .- We were favored on Saturday with a copy of the favored on Mr. Allen, Chief Engineer, to the Board of Directors. The month of August next, is named as the time for the completion of the Eastern Division, including the Bridge over the Edisto. and Summerville may be expected about the first of May: and the month of January, 1838, is named as the probable time of completion of the whole work. The Report gives a satisfactory account of present state of the works

Charleston Eve

mak

Bighte

Correst

Pelix G W H. to a me City in dent to

against said by

Glob-

Evening Post.

Potent as we know to be the infli of party prejudice, we are astonish witness from any quarter an imputati wanton and baseless as that of a coalit etween Calhoun and Clay. It is a mor al impossibility. If their voting togeth on the comparatively unimportant que tion of the rejection of Van Buren, prove a political league between themnot far a stronger proof of a political league between Van Buren and Webste who have voted together on the vital ques tion of the Tariff?



FIAT JUSTIFIA BUAT COBLUX.

SALKS WHE, MARCH 5, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON OF TENNESSEE. Election in 1830.

All those indebted to this Office for Bul scriptions, Job-Work, or Advertising are equested to settle the same. All monies due us can be transmitted through the post-office at our risk.

We had no mail from Raleigh on Wed nesday last, in consequence of the rise the waters. By this mail comes the print

We received no papers this week from which we could make a summary of the proceedings of Congress.

We are authorized to annou George Fraley as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county at the ensuing election.

RAIL ROADS,

Appear to be all the rage. The great Central Rail Road—the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road—the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road-one from Portsmouth to Weldon-another from Weldon to Halifax—another from Norfolk to Pe. tersburg and Richmond—all these are spoken of with confidence, and various meetings have been held for the purpose of furthering the schemes. We serie y propose to the people of Granville to hold a meeting at March Court, to take into consideration the propriety of making a Rail Road from Oxford to Weldon, Halfax, or some other point, in order that they too may enjoy a cheap and expeditious mode of getting their produce to market. Oxford Examiner.

Thus has it always been with the good people of North Carolina. Whenever cheme of public Improvement is spoked of, which if the whole State would unite upon would be a general utility, many refuse tolend their assistance to it, because for sooth it does not pass bytheiroundoors. Wecannot believe that friend Yancy is in earnest the he says so, in the proposition which he makes. His mind we know is nt confined to his own neighborhood, but extends to ev'ry part of the State. The Central Rail Road is one upon which intelligent men from every part of the State ought to units, and we hope that sectional feeling will not throw any obstacles in the way of its of complishment.

the for as the asserte this is these g for no and go oustons tation to Disp that p ty, and of the the set ministr unhapp re-unit

son an Posed With a to Gen would tion to by for Dut in son an that we right.

Cathoun has been charged with hostility | who will as resent arministration. From the idea of his character we could never assent him in Richmond, on his way from Wank. port it. About the precise import of the evation made by Mr. Calboun upon that on there was some difference of opinion we have uniformly pelicycd that Mr. Camoun's support of the present administration was ainpere, and we are glad to find many corroborations of this opinion from the most distinguishad sources where Mr. Calhous peak he most
likely to place his confidence and the confidence has peak he remondence alluded to in the many peak here. endence alluded to in the paragraph there is Hon. H. Daniel of Kostucky beils, the fel.

ministration, it is due to me, to the purious and to him to give it an ampasified denial so far that Mr. Huffman and several other members at these any knowledge or belief. In all the conversations I have had with him before the meeting, in relation to the administration, he meeting, in relation to the administration, and desirons that General Jackton should serve another term. I mention this to show that he had no niews hould to the administration, and that motive which has been attributed to that meeting did not exist.

The Editor of the two penny sheet down found of floats, had best not as much more about

This opinion comes from a warm friend of the administration. We make another extract from a letter of Genl. Overton who is the warm personal and political friend both of the Presi but and of Waj Raton, the retired Secretary err and or maj karon, the reserve scoretary is a voice as there is a dismosition to convert this perion, of 1830 or 31' into a caucus, to admon Mr. Calhoun's ambitious views. If this pertenen ever had any, I, for one, was not period of them; and upon all occasions when he conversation turned on the President, he perifered the warmest seal for his welfare and calestics.

This affords conclusive evidence that Mr. Calhour was never hostile to Gont, Jackson or of Gent Jackson, who were interested in sevfriendly relations between the President and Vice-President, have soured the mind cury says, "The Great Match Race for \$5000 of the former towards the latter without any

tisans.
It is not true, that it had for its object, or its It is not true, that it had for its object, or its deliberations, the promotion of Mr. Calboun; or that it was seized upon by those present to effect, or to endeaver to effect, such a nurpose; nor to "disnose of?" Mr. Van Buren, or Gen. Jackson. The tale is of a conspiracy. composed of the five gentlemen from Tennesse, with Judge White at the head, to "disnose of? Gen. Jackson [11]. Who, would have thought it? Who can believe it?"

The Union sarty of South Carolin he zelusive patriots and deman the State Rights narry as tories and disorgan Har one of their leader, Gen. Blair

uves union is the limit of our hopes, it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our crievances could be pustponed, and if the tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hotter. I nullise may be dismosed to go as far as some of the submission men."

Tol.

pria rriv.

the

-10 0

great r and h and

Ports-

elden

to Pe.

e are

arious

arpose

erious-

o take

naking n, Hal-

r that

expediuce to

iner. ne gend

ever &

spoked unite

y refuse

forsooth

ecannol

nest the

nfined to

to ev'ry

ail Road

en from

o unite,

will not

f its oc

Her is a Union man, so veleped, an adve to a dissolution of the Union. We abbor the Bights man in & Carolina if he would whisper such a rentiment privately. This is the patriot ism of the Union party!! a dissolution of the

Ir P We find in the Washington par on motion of John Mushat, W. F. Cowan, Eq. 10 Pelix Grundy now members of Congress and W. H. Chair, and Wm. C. Worke In the Research of Congress and M. H. Chair, and Wm. C. Worke In the Research of Congress and M. H. Chair, and Wm. C. Worke In the Research of Congress and In Thomas Congress and In to a meeting which took place in Washington City in the spring of 1830 to advise the President to hold Cabinet conneils with a view of dent to hold Cabinet connails with a view of persons were appointed delegates from this Promiting the barmony of the cabinet. This County, Wm. F. Cowan, John Mushat, Col. Jac. was charged upon the meeting as a completacy was charged upon the meeting as a completacy against the President and his friends. It was said by Maj. Eaton and by the Editor of the Globe that it met to procure the removal of adopted. the former gentleman. They were stigmatised as the tools of Mr. Calhoun and it was broadly asserted that he was privy to the meeting. All this is not a full and flat contradiction by these gentlemen. The meeting was convened for no other nurpose than to restore harmony and good feeling in the Cabinet by the good old custom of holding Sabinet Councils. We are sorry that the Press is so given to migrepresentation that public men are constantly kept be-fore the public to contradict their falsehoods.

Dispirited. as we have been, at the discord that prevails in the ranks of the Jackson par-ty, and mortified as we were by the disclosure f the unprincipled intrigues which produced the separation between the friends of the adunhappy divisions may be healed and the party re-united again. Our support of General Jack-son and our wish to see him re-elected is supposed by some to be extremely doubtful. With as there is no doubt. We prefer no man to General Jackson. He is our choice, and we are p recelly sincere when we my that we Would not suppor Ino. C. Calhoun in opposi-tion to him as great as is our supposed partiali-ty for that distinguished and injured statement. But in according our support to General Jackson and his administration it does not follow that we are to support all his pretended friends his ciacore friends. Our best friends are these provisions by the national authorities ! The question then recurred on Mr. them to Eligib P. Mitchell's Shop.

who will applied our virtues and condemn our vices and fullies. Education is not friendship. We consider all flatterers as essenties of the most dangerous character. We have con-demned, from the most disinterested motives, this charge. We recoffed very well that most dangerous character. We have concrety lafter the Vice-President's currenponnee with the President made its appearance of these who now have the President property after the course of these who now have the President property to confidence, because we honestly be of unholy ambition, some of his most devote the friends and admirers. Of this fact there can be a defined and admirers. no doubt. In taking part with the injured and persecuted we did not mean to impugn th conduct or the motives of General Jackson We have no doubt he acted from the dictate

A challenge has pased from Gov. Poindexter, Senator in Congress from Mississippi to man. The correspondence has been published in the papers at the seat of government, It grew out of a charge made by the New York Coarier and Enquirer, in which it was stated that Mr. Huffman and several other members

South, had best not ray much more about the "nominee for diurnal immortality," & He might get " his finger in a bog."

A Match Race will be run over. Concord Turf on Saturday the 10th inst. **9**500. March 1 at 1832.

HURRA FOR THE BONNETS OF BLUE! Union; but they have returned upon us The great much race between the Bonnitt of again, and they are now slowly and im-Blue & Clara Fisher. was run over the Washington Course at Charleston. The first hea waswon Calmotte was never to the party of the second by Bonnets of Blue. ginia called upon to act and to resist Clars fisher was withdrawn the third heat and Wm. B. Johnson's Bonnets of Blue took the

The races over the Washington course were continued on Wednesday last. llowing is the resu't

Col Johnson's ch. m Trifle, 1 1
Mr. Thurton's s h. Red Guartled 2 8 Col. Rrchardson's ch. h Muckle John, police.

and Jas. Thomson, were appointed Secretaries.
The object of the meeting was then briefly ex-

On motion of J. P. Caldwell, the followin

the several states.

In motion of J. W. King,

It was resolved, that a copy of the precedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Editor of the Western Carolinian with a request that he would publish the same in his paper and that they be signed by pharman and secretaries. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

WM. F. COWAN, Ch'es.

WH. C. WOREE.

Jas. Thompson,

Secretaries.

POR THE WESTERN CAROLIPLAS: The gove ment of the United States has not uniformly been administered upon sound and constitutional principles. equitable terms and the compact of union between the States should be strictly and Carson introduced an amendment to religiousy observed. Of shat advantage appropriate a further sum of \$10,000 can it possibly prove to us to have a confor the meces of Commudere Decator, si ution if no regard is to be had to its but the proposition was negatived.

What security have we for the mainter ance of our State government? Has long shall we be sourced of our personal and political liberty when all the barriets agrinat the encroachments of tyranica power have been overleaped and cease to afford us any protection against the lawful oppression of a corrupt and imperious Congress?

There is not a maxim which is so un versally true, as that " power is always stealing from the many to the few." I is the nature of governments, formed upon the plan of our confederation, to encrose upon the rights and privileges of the members which control its action. Th Congress of the United States has eve since the foundation of the government been in the constant and unabated practice of claiming and exercising power over subjects which were legitimate objects of State Legislation, no transfer of which was made by the States in the Federal compact to the general govern-

No State has guarded her rights and hose of her Siste States with more matchful jealousy than Virginia. Not a single violation of the constitution has been attempted but it promptly met with the most decided and uncompromising opposition by the patriotic citizens of that State. To their wakeful vigilance the people of the United States owe the repeal of the " Alien and sedition" laws Tyranny and usurpation were thus dislodged from their first entrenchment and driven beyond the confines of the perceptibly worming themselves into the very heart of our empire. Again is Vithose enemies of the happiness and pros perity of mankind. The other States are too timid to take any steps without of the former towards the latter without any steps without substantial cause whatever it was General Dieter, and the companies of Mr. Van Buren, relied to fix the charge of hostility to Geal. Jackson upon the meeting in Washington in the spring of 1830 at which eight or ten members of Congress aumnorters of the present administration. We make an additional extract from Judge Bibb's Jetter another warm friend of Genl Jackson:

It is not true that it was attended by his partition of the companies of Mr. Caihoun.

The races over the Washington and Clark Pisher, was decided over the Washington Race Course was in excellent order, and the companies of Mr. Van Buren, relied to fix the course was in excellent order, and the companies of hostility to Genl. Jackson upon the period of 1830 at which eight or ten members of Congress sunnorters of the present administration. We make an additional extract from Judge Bibb's Jetter another warm friend of Genl Jackson:

It is not true that it was attended by his partition of the confederation? How much is large that the derivation of the confederation? How much is capacited from this gallant, free and en lightened people? How much may they Virginia becomes their leader. With burt on of oppressive taxation and unlawful legislation, and for the p eservation of our liber ies? Behe of '76.

Col. Richardson's Bertram. was with drawns after being entered, and Buckles Johns substituted

Sovery Stakes.

Col. Singleton. Mary Frances. 1
Col. Fergusho's Jessemme. 2drawn. The following was the result of the yesterday's race.

Col. Richardson's Bertram 2 1 1
Col. Fergusho's Jessemme. 2 1 1
Col. Fergusho's Jessemme. 2 1 1
Col. Fergusho's Jessemme. 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 2 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 3 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 3 1 2
Col. Richardson's Bertram 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jesteman 3 1 1
Col. Johnson's Jestema

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wath ugh, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for re-organization of the Navy. It provides for the merease of the corps to one Colonel Commandent, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, twenty four first Lieutenants, twenty second Lieutenants, seventy ave Bergeants, seventy five Corporals, thirty-seven Drummers, thirty-seven Fifers, and one thousand Privotes. The second section regulates the pay and emoluments of the ficers and non-commissioned officers of the corps, by piacing them on an equal footing with the same ranks in the army; and the third places the corps under the rules and regulations of the Navy. It was read twice, and comfooting with the same ranks in the army; and the third places the corps under the third places the corps under the rules and regulations of the Navv. It was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The resolutio offered by Mr. Wayne, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of such an arrangement as he read that the sum of the sum sate the officers of he Customs, by substituting salaries for fees, was taken up and adopted.—On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, an Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Management of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Evening Session was ordered on Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Johns in order to take up the Post Office If we would long enjoy the blessings of bill. The House afterwards went inliberty-if we would continue to live to- to a Committee of the Whole, Mr. gether in peace and harmony we should Speight i the Chair, upon the bill to conduc all pur affairs upon equal and comprosate Mrs. Decatur for the destruction, by her late husband, of the frigore Philadelphia' at Tripoli. Mr.

Pearce's amendment, to appropriat ose ladies \$16,000 from the 831,000 proposed by the bill, to be liotted to Mrs. Decaur. A discussion ensued, after which; the Committee rose without coming to a division on the question. Mr. Watmaugh has the floor upon the subject. At half pest four o'clock the House adiourned. U. S. Tel.

It is with a cordial pleasure that we mounce the partial acc mplishment, at least, of a great moral revolution, for which this country and all man kind will schn wledge gratitude to Gen. Jackson's administration, and particularly to the distinguished head of the Navy Department, by whom this most desirable improvement has been effected. By accounts from several of our vessels of war, on foreign stations, it appears that more than half their crews have voluntarily relinquished ardent spirits, and accepted the ost of their customary allow ance in the small sum substituted by order of Mr. Woodoury. We have seen letters from the John Adams. which represent this happy change as having taken place on board that vessel to a great and most exemplary extentt and advices from the P tomac have been received, to the same effect. These ships may be taken as specimens of the whole Navy of the United States : and thus a mist interesting experiment is succeeding under the present administration, the ultimate advantages of which to obr Nivy, to our country, to all mankind, is the sloop of war which carried Commodore Power to Constantinople, and there, unt rtunstely, who visited by the Chalera, which is desolating so many regions. After losing some of her men by this disease, on changing the climate, and thor ughly clea sing it may be owing probably to the sober a d cleanly habits of her officers and orew, that, since their restoration to health, its enjoyment has been nncommon. In striking at intemperance as it was attainable in a large body of men, am og wham it has beer heretofore encouraged it miy be said. commander. All is confusion and inde-cision. How much then is due from this a reform, at once practical and pervaby law, the Executive has undertaken ding, for the success of which, we are bers of the confederation? How much is sure, all rational men will be grateful. expected from this gallant, free and en lightened people? How much may they not accomplish towards removing the enlightened zeal, and constant endeavors of self-created associations, thout nive feet and some increasing, though by no means ineffectual, can examination one will be found to accomplish but little compared with the radical action of government, when it may be lawfully applied to coat and a good fur hat. This man

is recruited by a prevegang, and in-toxicated for a battle. In the American Navy he may become a man, voluntarily collisting and spontaneous-ly cober. We sincerely pray, that such may be the result of an experiment so suspiciously begun. Clobe.

Mymeneal.



Married, in Lancaster District, S. C. or Tuesday the 24th of Jan, by William Ried. Eag. Wr. william Niel to Miss Martha Nielet, all of this District. The parties were born on the same

ATTENTION, SALISBURY BLUES.

Y U are hereby commended to appear as the House in Skilsbury on the lat Saturday of April Bent, By order of the Capt.
JNO. H. HARDIE, Seey. By order of the Copt.

JNO. H. HARDIE, Seey.

March 3, 1832.

All hose that have muskers will please to return high P. Mitchell's Shop.

PRKETS.

SALISBURY MARCH, S, 1832. 1.75 to 1. 574 73 to 74

PAYETTEVELE. Wheat Whiskey 85 to 06

Flour (from Wag.) bbl. Molasses Salt (in bulk)

Notice !

THE Substither has removed his of the Wester- Car linian, where he will execute all JOBS i his line of business with neatness and disparch.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, March 3. 1832. 131f N. B. Libraries repaired and Back Gammon and Casa-Boards, made to order. J. H. D. C.



FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath

R tion lists for the CAROLINA WATCHMAN to forward the same to him at Salisbury as soon as conven-

They that can send by private conveyance will be pleased in a pasence to lodge them with Mr. E. Allemong at the Mansion Hotel. Where private opportunity does not occur, I will thank gentlemen who have obtained

H. C. Jones gives notice that the publication of his paper will commence about the last of April next. Feb. 25th 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM DAT MACON

APT. J. C. GRAHAM buving been
Raged last summer,
In authors G. een Charleston and Che raw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing see

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about feer and half feet water will enable her to reach times except, an uncombersary times except, an uncombersary will be Cheraw times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened the Expence of Bost.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. has comfortable accommodations to a few passengers.

WANTED.

THOMAS DICKSON.

PROSPECTUA

WESTERN CAROLINIAN, MATCH CHAIRS.

THE Western Carolinian is develod to General Publics, Political Economy, State Papers, Laterature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is ind State Marite Programme Service of constructive powers to incidental rights. He is opposite the Triff and its offering. Integral Improvements by the General Garcinett. He is in favor of Interesting the Programme Selients of the State Governments. Belients the resolution of perpetuating the wreat means of perpetuating the liberties in defeace of which he contributed so much, the Editor

TERMS once The Carolinias in Printed once a seek on a large impartial sheet of good quality, with the type; and will be sent to subscribers of the per second of paid within three months, or tauso after that

Advertisity when next the Carolinian has per per trees tion of any paper is di-of the State, advertising much to their advertising in its columns.

Any one proper

MM LEXINGTON.

1831

A PAVOLETE S. seed's stable, in Hall its Grace. Erginia, and eithernous service at thirty-five dollars, the son, psyable at its empirement, who may be discharged by thirty dollars to hours pay ble when the font is morrished or it property changed. One dollars is a Groom in every lastence. The secon to commence on the 15th February, and end in the 16th July. Gospastorage gratis, and Merca grain-fer pastoruge gratis, and Mares gran given to prevent academic capes, but no responsibility for either. For pedigree and performance prior year

pedigree and performance refer you to Turf Register a di H vidhills.

JAMES, ENERS.
P. CARRINGTON.
Pob. 8th 4882.

THE Bullets Mar, will give the above five insertions.
P. C.

LAW NOTICE

Bunvos Cuaton of positivity to the county course of Rosan. He new, at all times, be found, at the role, of the Combinish

ATTORNET AT LAW VILL practice in the Courts of this County
17, Devideon, Macklonburg & Caberral
His office is a few describelous the Court Mount
October 8th, 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster. THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for each or on

which he will sell low for each or of credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINE, and will also repair the same to order 72if B. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and his green edges: No

name is recollected to have been with ton in it. Any person having such a host would confer a fever on the owner hyperstaining is to this office.

POETET.

E MUTATION OF LIFE. -4 Sh

man? Wis enjoyments illusive and flecting? lines the changes arising through life's t Are all his fond wishes defeating

The visions of Pride, and these structure

fome rear'd with po hall be crush'd into rought by the fing time,rooms of ambition—for over

Lists thinks the vain beauty, so pleasingly as Of questy decay, age, and servow.

our children sa image, through life's bury

eagth of years and bliss of enjoying, t also? the dark blight of fell death i

The Bower in its blossom destroying For the mind from these truths sad for

would seal, tall energy deeply depressing : Is nower Supreme had not deign'd to A sharm ov'ry evil redressing.

Der duties prescribed will dispal ever If to heaven and man pyrely sherish'd, Phey'll hallow this life, and eternally bloom When all ther is human fisth perish'd l

VARIETY. atracts from criticisms on Croker's

Beswell.

DR. JO INSON. The character of Johnson himself, c rried a little too far, though pronot escaped wit out its share of Every toning bout him w nationismities see little in him to his virtues, which were many and weat, are apt to m he too little alto shee for the prejudice of others and him. In every estimate of his character it must be taken into view, that his virtues were the result of grinciple, and that when he exer-sised them, he was compelled to arrive em, he was compelled to strive mind. Almost all his senses were pisensily defective; his sight was so lim, the he was a stranger to sense with the court of the visible.

shock d, had he perceived what gross and unfounded imputations he was throwing on the character of his friends a but when he had once entered on this exalted key, it was as Curidia sid of Mause. "stop her who he went exulted key, it was as throught it far too choice to have thought it far too choice to he altered. Johnson had a self-second mattered. Johnson had a self-second mattered. Johnson had a self-second mattered, Johnson had a self-second mattered, Johnson had a self-second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his companion of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of his comprehensive benevolence; he therefore the second matter distribution of the second matter dist

her a fiences were retained and magnified in his mind, till they seemed to him like enormous crimes. — Boswell who has so large an amount of sharing could not bear to seem ignorant of any to set in the balance against them facts in his personal history, and therefore affected so much wisdom on a subject where he had not even the knoweledge which the injudicious publication of the Prayers & Medita-We are glad to see that the editor of this work consures this amizing inground whatever for supposing that Johnson ever fell into the immoral extesses which Boswell's dissertation would imply.

Having disposed of this imputation which the reader will find ably remarked upon by Mr. Croker, nothing remains which can affect the character of Johnson, except that roughness of manner, which induced some one call him a tremend us companion. This, on doubt, was abundantly trying; but after all, uncultiveted excellence is much forter than elegance without virtue. There were instan called for .- H wkine tells us, that once man of some distinction used many oaths in his presence, and J hason said, "Sir, all this swearing does nothing for our story; I beg you will be t swear." The narrator went on of t swear." The narrator went on, and Johnson again said, "Sir, Im st entreat you again not to swear." However again, and Johnson left the room. Sometimes his sarcasm was Pozzi informs us, that a voung fellow tamenting to him that he had los all his Greek; "Sir," said Johnson " it happened at the same time tha lost all my great estate in Yo kshire.'

He often felt that he was not well treated, and co-sci us of his own superiority, resented it more than was onsistent with good taste or feeling.

From such failings, which he un-

doubtedly possessed, we gladly turn to his solid and substantial virtues. burden of a frame which and among these, his active charry is the most distinguished. His resour ces were never large, nd at times were exceedingly small; but at all times of his life, it was is lexury to dim, the he was a stranger to the times of his life, it was his liggry to beauty of he visible world, which has power, in stallectual men, to calm the of his poverty, as he returned to his al like the sweet expressions of a dreary apartment longafter midnight, believed to the second of the in perpetual irritation, and being an active friend. But though son by want of a home; for we take proach, it only means that the kind of it that his own house, infested as it assist nor he was able to afford, did as by inmates, whose whole em- out often require active exertion. She in of his charity, or like ancient by liberal in granting literary assis tol, to "eat and swear," was any same to others, and that he furnished against proper and grateful home innumerably prefaces, lectures, serhose who are unacquinted with asked for them. N w we know that and by luftrafity will see but a sleader it is easier to give money than labor, applicate this, and accordingly Johns and that writing was always a painful and has found little mercy am agriculture exertion to Johnson, so that her own ion of mankind who are in- admission is a sufficient refutation preset, solely because they are not of her charge. Hawkins, who does not lean to the side of particle of his friends to be charged by the solely of his friends to be charged by the solely of his friends to be charged by the solely of his friends to be charged by the solely of his friends to be charged by the solely of his friends to be character to be given away all he we now have them, around in faults, as from the sucking pig to he grate has a we now have them, around in faults. men drew him back upon nimself cept the two thousand pounds left in mach, that he would passionately his will. He never spent more than itreat as friends not t leave him; seventy, or at the utmost eigity is lettere ab and in aff cing repre- pounds on himself, but gave the rest sentations of his own misery, and if a way to his dependants at home and best own word, which never was brobed, to believed, he hardly knew one
happy day is his life from its beginning to its close. He was so wholly
unacquainted with this happiness,
that he did not credit its existence.
When a gentleman said of a certain
lady, that she was happy, Johnson
replied, "Gr, if she is really the
controded being she phofesses herself, controdes being she professes herself, pears from the rem arkable forbearance are life gives the lie to every research, which he exercised towards them. haman nature. The woman is the contentions mortified and distribute, foolish and poor; would not make a man beng himself, to complaining of their food without research a creature call teelf happy."

Roseall himself, the food nappy." self, who finds so much whatever : and he was so sure to be with the other biographers, has met by heir murmurings, that he acdone more than any other to bring to the common than any other to bring suspicious upon Jourson's character. In the close of his work, he launches into a pompous declamation upon Jourson's early errors, and, by the alarming mystery of his manner, contrives to give the impression that Jourson had included in almost even one condemned them, he would instruct the condemned them. ey xcess. He would have been stantly excuse their conduct, and tell pek d, had he perceived what gross him that he knew not how to make

His benevolence was founded in prinple, and therefore was consistent and much enduring. Levett has been known to insult him, and Mrs. Williams sometimes drove him from her presence by her ungovernable passion; but his kindness to both remained unaltered to the last.

With respect to the mind of John son, it was undoubtedly one of the first order. There is no better evidence of this than the work before is, which shows us how his talent displayed itself in unstudied exertions His conversation, which is perhaps ed for its point, brilliancy and power, and if in some respects he appears t take narrow views of important subndage, and from his own choice i he moved in chains. In fact, we cannot tell whether we have his reopinions, re considered conversation exhibition of skill; and he delightd to put his shoulder under a fallen heory or forsaken cause to sh w what his ingenuity and power could do. Many suggestions, hastily thrown out by him in this was and forgotten, have been regarded a his deliberate convictions: the superstition, for example, which is supposed to have been his weakness and v ious ther frailties of mind, which have now bec me, by a not immerited retribution, inseparably steached to his memory, in copy quence of the intellectual duels in thich he was constantly engaged. Many have profes. sed to wonder that he sh uld have been permitted to exercise such a desprism in society; but his society naisted not of the fushiorable nor he great, but of intellectual man who dmired his talent, and were content keep silence or humar bis caprice, present existence as comfortable as for the sake of enjoying his inspiraness and overpowering ability, he could not fail to predominate in any circle where he might be thr wn. It is true, there were great men ab it him; but Fox was easy and unambi- miser ble ! I thank you for the warn tious, except in the House of Commone. In these conversations, he seems to have been too indolent or reless to take any leading part. -Burke was distinguis ed every where ; vigor of mind he was equal to phason, and in comprehension, pro gality with which he threw out his resources, sometimes made his hearer naensible of their value. I converis less startling than the sudden thun-der of the gus. To us it seems plant that were Johnson now living, such a master of the social power would hold

the same as endancy over an intellectual society, as was conceded to him poetry in its grand and melancholly flow. It does not appear that he could ever have excelled in tragedy, even if he had not been shackled by a system which agreed neither with public taste nor with E glish nature; he was far to stately and unbending, o follow the play and change of the passions. Lyrical poetry would have suited him no better; but in the moral and didactic deportment, to which his genious was eminently adapted. we believe that the prophetic suggestion which Pope made of his future greatness, would have been more than ealized, and that he would have been the most impressive and inspiring po-otical moralist the world ever saw.

BUCK'S ANECDOTES. We extract the f llowing from this new and interesting moral compen-

THE SUBMISSIVE WIFE.

simally guilty to acts of radiness in said he, such is her command of temper, that were I to take you; gentlements the case with other men; but men, home with me at midnight, and per, that were I to take you; gentle-men, home with me at midnight, and order her to rise and get you a sup-per, she would be all submission and cheerfulpess.

The company looked upon this merely as a brag, dared him to make the experiment by a considerable wager. The bargain was made, and bout midnight the company anjourned as proposed. Being admitted, Where is your mistress?' said the husband to the maid servant who sat up for him? 'Se is gone to bed, Sir,' 'C li her up' said he. 'Tell er I have brought some friends home ith me, and desire she would get up und prepare them a supper." good woman obeyed the unreasonable summo s ; dressed, came down, and received the company with perfect civility ; told them she happened

to have some chickens ready for the spit, and that supper should be got as accordingly served up; when she perormed the honors of the table with as much cheerfulness as if she had expected company at a proper season. After supper the guests could not

efrain from expressing their aston shment. One of them particularly, more sober than the rest, thus d-dressed himself to the lad; Madam,' said he, vour civility fills us all with su prise. Our u seasonable visit is in consequence of a wager which we have certainly I st. As you are e very religious person, and cannot approve of our conduct, give me eave to ask, what can possibly induce you to behave with so much kindness to us?' Sir, replied she, "when I married, my husband and myself ere both in a carnal state. It has pleased God to call me out of that dangerous condition. My hosband continues in it. I remble for his future state. Were he to die as he he must be miserable forever ; I think it, therefore, my duty to render his

ted the whole sompany. It left in impression of great use on the husband. 'Do you my dear,' said he, 're lly think I should be eternally ing. By the grace of God. I will change my conduct.' From that time he became another man, a seriou Christian, and consequently a good hosband.

"Married Christans, especially ou who have unconverted parents ereive the admonition intended by this plessing anecd te. Pray and labor for their conversion, 'What knowest thou, O ife! whether thou sation he was less impressive than shall save thy husba d? Or how Johnson, from this very overflow at knowest thou, O mon! whether thou hought; is the roar of the cataract shalt save thy wife ?"-1 Cor. vii.

Hogomaguffy or an Irish Piano A sober and industrious Paddy, in the Calton, has larely invented a mu sical box, for which he deserves been favorable to the cule vation of his poetical talent, he would have been but deeper and broader than an ordinary but deeper and broader than a broader t have cured In his imitations of Ju-venal, his thought is condensed and energetic, in order to resemble the lid closed, so that half a domen tails original; but as often as he forgets hang outside. Whenever Paddly wishoriginal; but as often as he torgets his copy and breathes out his own inind and spirit, the tones of the original and spirit and spir When tired, he just liberates the musicians till the next time. The airs are all Irish and when the twicthing is smartly and skilfully done, the musiis not a whit behind the mixture of bands at the late 'Physical Demonstration.' The instrument is called Hogomaguffy. [Glassgow Courier]

REALOGERE ER



LAWS OF THE U. STATES Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 4.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the spring term of the Circuit Court of the U States for the Southern District of New-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the fire day of Mirch next, a term of the circuit cou of the United States for the southern district of New York, commence and be held at the place fixed

which jung the animal.—Now if he wasocca- methodist. Notwithstanding which, by law for holding said court, on the first act of sinally guilty to acts of radiness in said he, such is her command of tem- Monday in April, in each and every sinally guilty to acts of radiness in said he, such is her command of tem- moments of pair and irritation, the per, that were I to take you, gentle- year, and that from and after a per that were I to take you, gentle- year, and that from and after the term of said sou now required by law to be held on the last Monday in May in each year, abute abolished.

A. STEPHENSON. Speaker of the Bo J. C. CALHOUN. Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved F b. 10 1839 ANDREW JACKSON

No. S.
AN ACT to authorize the Section Tressury to compromise the claim of t United States on the commercial Bank

Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni. ted States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Freasury be, and he hereby is authoris ed to compromise and Snally settle the claim of the United States on the Comterms as he may deem most conductive to the best interests of the U. Stores

New Goods!

DAMIEL E. ORESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises even article usually kept in a Country retail store, which the will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

Hz also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior rayle of our purposes.

snd Trs Wark, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of work-manship. Having a very large stock of Tin-ware on hand and being determined to sell it at teduced prices merchants would do well to all on him and get their supply.

Fold Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Fallow.

Be:swax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

NOTICE.

To all those wishing to raise Horses from a good ork. I shall stand my

teen hame ig a beautiful dapple gray sired by t atunequaled Horse, old Pack. olet and out of a fine Oscar mare at my Si ble in Laungton the next Season P riculars made known in due time. 611:f J. P. MABRY. January, 14th 1832.

THO MP SOL

KIRKPATRICK, respectfully in forms the citizens of Caberrus. elf, in the Town of Concord N C at the house of George Kiutts, Esqr unless when professionally engaged. Hereurns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal patronage which he has received And hopes to merit its continuance, by an unremitting to business.

N B Att persons wishing to purchase the System can be suppplied b 413

A Good Timplate JURSEYN WO KNAN. WANTED.

A ND om g od wages, and con tant Employment, will begiven. And for further particulars, application at Office, the 8th Monday fter the onade to the Subscriber, at M. gan's Store Montgomery County, North Carolina, 5:18 February 11th, 1832.

HARDY MORGAN P. M.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLS COUNTY
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions

the heirs of Thonas

TT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court tha Sally Matthews and Betsey Copeland, two of the heirs at law of Thomas Branton, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the County Court of Ple s and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in LINCOLNTON, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then a: d there to answer or demur to the said Petition. Other wise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Var-dry McBee Clerk of said Court at Office the third Monday in January

VARDRY M BEE C C. C.

To Saddlers AND

Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddier and two Harness Makers of steady and industrious hab-JOHN W. HILTON, BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

NEW PASHIONSI Benjamin Fraley,

VING just received the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Mit mee's tashions of London; and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, whey change, and having ave or six first risk arrangement in his employment, will be emblad to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of work manship. Any person wishing to learn the New Togard Philadelphia Patent Right mode of carting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salipbury. All Tailors well do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the neincipal Tailors in the United States use on or the other, or both of them.

STILL BENJAWIN PRILEY.

For t

as may

ditutio

lish the

tents:

Some f

set out

and, he

they re

quirin,

journe then *

obstru

body,

ple dir

ceede

during well of merou

present of ger

Town

Af

a poi

happ State

ho!

TH

A BARGAIN LAND or SALE

HE subscriber has three hundred acres of and, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, un accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Chap 6116

JOHN G. HOSKINS. Charlotte. N C. Feb. 20, 1832.

Executor's SALE

ILL be sold at the house of Rob. ert Bradshaw, sen. dec'd, a Thursday, the 15th of March next, the following property viz. 5,000 ibi. of seed Cotton, 1,000 busnels of Corn, 3 000 ibs. of B con. The Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cows, belonging to the estate of the dead, all the H use. old and Kirchen furniture, Farming Untensils, a good Yoke of Oxen, W. ggon and Gears, Rye, Wheat Oan,

rented until the 1st of January 1833, the plantation of the dec'd, also, will be hired untill the 1st of January next, ave likely Negr es. Terms, twelve months credit, Bond with approved security will be required.

All persons indebted to the estate All persons indented to the eather of the dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recove 612

ROBT N. CRAIGE ROBT. BRADSHAW J. Far's.

State of North Carolina,

Robert Neel, & Bill to substitut a new tresothers, be less and to self a part of the Lande belonging to the Jas. Aston or his congregation, of Coddle heirs at law. Creek meeting house.

TT APPEARING to the satisfiction of the Court, that the defendant not inhabitante of this Sate, it is theref re reered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants be and appear before this Honorable COURT to be held for the County of Cabarras at the Court-House in CONCORD in the Eighth M nday after the farth Minday in March next, then and there to plead to, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken; and the bill heard exparte. Witness, Paul Barringer clerk of our said court 6118 PAUL BARRINGER, c. m. e.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, on named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a soar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, of change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars of be greef for the delivery of either in any law, so that I

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. G.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of firrst rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this fice.

WAGGONERS, Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop if the Wagen Kard. where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfort able, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Groces and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodges in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable the Provetteenite Board for 132

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for the at the Office, at 82 50 per ream, a few reams at 82; and a few reams of wrapping, at the series.